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decided by Marshall on circuit in Virginia, while Chief Justice. These cases are reported in 1-2 Brockenbrough. The cases extend over a period of thirty years. These the editor has arranged chronologically, the decisions in the Circuit Court being placed in an appendix. To each case is prefixed an historical and critical note. The advantages that might have resulted from a subject arrangement of the cases are obtained by references in these notes to allied cases, and by an index to close volume two. The introduction of thirty pages is a critical review of all the decisions. Marshall's prestige has not overawed Mr. Cotton, and he does not hesitate to differ with the great jurist on occasion. Marshall's one dissenting opinion in these volumes—that of *Ogden vs. Saunders*, in which he denied the right of the commonwealths to grant discharges in bankruptcy when the United States had not exercised that right, is held by Mr. Cotton to be in error. In the case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, the opinion of Justice Johnson is given at the close of Marshall's opinion. It concurred in the final judgment, but is believed to be the better course of legal reasoning. There are many other instances indicating that the editor has approached his work from an impartial and judicial standpoint.

It seems captious to mention two typographical errors—in volume one, page 255, where "1858" is printed for "1758," and in volume two, page 1, where "1875" appears instead of "1775." The cover of volume two should be labeled "1823-1833" instead of "1823-1830." The volumes are an addition to the series of works of the "Founders of the Republic," published by Putnam. They are uniform in typography and binding with the excellent editions of the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jay, and are issued for subscribers in a limited edition of 600 numbered copies.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

Newport, Rhode Island.

Garner, James Wilford, and Lodge, Henry Cabot. *The History of the United States*, with an Historical Review, by John Bach McMaster. Four Vols. Pp. 1881. Price, \$16.00. Philadelphia: John D. Morris & Co., 1906.

This work is a consecutive narrative history of the rise and growth of the United States from the discovery of America to the present time. Much space, possibly too much, is given to recent and current events, a part of volume three and all of volume four being given to the period since the Civil War. Volume I brings the narrative down to the Declaration of Independence; Volume II to the administration of W. H. Harrison, or the period of "Whig Ascendancy." The work abounds in beautiful, carefully selected, and well described illustrations from paintings by the world's most celebrated artists; it also contains a series of colored and outline maps, which show care and accuracy in preparation and which are valuable supplements to the text. Besides the pictures and maps, the illustrations include about one hundred facsimiles, many of which are rare. Another feature of the

work, which especially commends it, is the very excellent bibliography and few pages of critical discussion of the best authorities on United States history. In addition to the many references to standard authors given throughout the work, this bibliography contains a list of histories and authors on special periods and topics: the aborigines, New England, middle colonies, church and state, social and economic life, etc. Volume IV has more than one hundred pages of index, which in itself contains much valuable information, giving, under separate heads, lists of the governors, colonial, territorial and state, of every commonwealth in the Union. The index has not, however, been prepared with sufficient care and accuracy in page references and in other details, *e. g.*, the discussion of squatter sovereignty is not found on page 1034, Vol. III, the place indicated by the index. The initials of several of the governors, notably for some of those now in office, are wrong.

In spite of the evidences of care on the part of the authors, a few inaccurate statements have crept into the work, *e. g.*, "In 1803 the war was renewed . . . Napoleon went down to defeat ten years later at Waterloo" (p. 711, Vol. II). Also, in speaking of Thomas Jefferson and his relation to the University of Virginia, the statement is made that he founded this University "many years before" his retirement from the presidency of the United States (pp. 676, 720, Vol. II)). The University of Virginia, founded in 1819, did not go into operation until 1825, and it was in reality "the darling child of his (Jefferson's) old age." Favorite expressions, as "sanguinary struggle" and "*carte blanche*" occur with such frequency as to attract notice. Repetitions, if not verbatim yet essentially the same in thought, give the impression that the work could have been reduced to a less number of volumes.

The work is a fair and judicious interpretation of the works of standard and authentic authors. It is in no way based on original investigation, and is intended "for the general reader, not for the historical specialist." It is written in an interesting style and shows a large perspective of the leading events and general trend of our history. Undue emphasis has not been placed upon the material and economic development of our country, and due attention has been paid to the political side, but, regardless of this feature, the work is singularly free from partisan prejudice.

The introduction is an ingenuous essay on the character of the past and present investigations and writings in American history. It shows how the general indifference to such work and the utter dependence upon things European has been gradually shaken off, and how a spirit of historical research has been aroused. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the national consciousness, aroused as a consequence of the Civil War, has greatly furthered and visibly changed the trend of that partial national awakening which followed the War of 1812, and that it was not until this later awakening that the Constitution was accepted in its broader sense, and not until then that deference to foreign opinion, and colonial habits of mind, was finally abandoned. This change is seen in the awakening of the college-bred man to a pride in his coun-

try's history and in the independence and initiative which our nation has assumed in world politics; the latter being manifest by the persistent efforts of our Chief Executive in terminating hostilities between two of the world's great powers.

Most of Vol. I has to do with "Planting the Colonies" and with their subsequent government. In this volume one of the apparent objects of the work throughout is accomplished by giving due, and consequently almost equal, consideration to the historical events of both the North and the South. Settlements and government in the former section are made to hinge about Massachusetts; in the latter, about Virginia. In a striking way analogies in their relation to these central colonies and in their dependence thereon, are shown between New Hampshire and Maine, on the one hand, and North Carolina and South Carolina on the other. The curious contrasts of New England seeking religious freedom, though manifesting a spirit of intolerance, and of southern society based upon slavery, yet exhibiting a spirit of the strongest liberty, are shown. The chapter on colonial life is interesting and instructive.

The narrative of the Revolution is followed by two excellent chapters, one "The Transformation from Colonies to States," the other "The Establishment of the Republic." The impracticability of the *staaten bund*, the union under the Articles of Confederation, is pointed out, also the fact that the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 did not create a *Bundesstaat*, but a government in which the spheres of both the national and state governments were marked out by a written constitution, thus making each individual citizen subject to two jurisdictions and to two sets of authorities with an allegiance to both. This is followed by a discussion of how the public gradually became divided into two great political parties, each contending for its peculiar interpretation of the Federal Constitution, and of how our relations, both foreign and domestic, were shaped by these two political schools.

The conventional practice of dividing this early formative period of United States history into administrations has, in this work, been abandoned, and it is treated under the more expressive heads: "Federalist Supremacy" (1797-1801), "Republicanism" (1801-1812), "The Era of Good Feeling and Industrial Development" (1816-1824), "The Rise of the Democratic Party" (1824-1828), and the "Jacksonian Epoch" (1828-1840). Much importance is attached to the periods from 1816 to 1828. In the discussion of these periods the partial awakening to a national consciousness is described; it is also shown how the great questions which were to become national issues had their birth, how politics shaped themselves to prepare for the passing of the European trained statesman and for the coming of the Jacksonian politician of the Van Buren stripe, and how the West rapidly arose to a position where it furnished presidents and held the balance of power in both houses of Congress.

Vol. III continues the topical treatment under the heading "Whig Ascendancy," in which the conservative rise against one man prerogative and

the popular usurpation of power is described. Then follows the narrative of how the party seeking honesty in politics and in the administration of government gradually yielded to the allurements of the spoils of office and to the glory of political victory and of how Whiggism thus degenerated into a winning machine.

Reconstruction history is treated in a manner which shows that the authors are acquainted with the results and conclusions of recent investigation in this field. Dr. Garner has used, with good results, his special knowledge of this phase of United States history in putting into a general work matter heretofore found only in monographs and in local histories.

CHARLES H. AMBLER.

Johnston, Alexander. *American Political History, 1763-1876.* Edited and supplemented by James Albert Woodburn. In two parts: I. The Revolution, the Constitution, and the Growth of Nationality, 1763-1832 Pp. xii, 446. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Alexander Johnston could ask for no finer tribute to his scholarship than is signified in the publication of this volume of his miscellaneous essays herein assembled and edited and supplemented by Professor Woodburn. With exception of a brief introduction, some interpolations or addenda, a chapter on "The Monroe Doctrine" by the editor and Mr. Worthington C. Ford's study of "The American System: Internal Improvements and the Tariff," the contents consist of Professor Johnston's contribution to Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political and Social Science*. Prepared originally as separate studies of particular phases of the nation's political evolution, with probably no design of correlation, they nevertheless afford us, when thus brought together, an excellent compendium of the major facts and predominant influences determining the political developments of our national career.

In the first division are found accounts of the causes and consequences of the Revolution, the careers of the Continental Congress and the Continental Congress and the Confederation, the territories and the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutional Convention. The administrations of Washington and Adams are dealt with in chapters relating to the organization of the new government and Hamilton's Financial Treasures, Foreign Affairs, the Breach with France, the Alien and Sedition Laws and the rise and growth of the political parties. In the second division are found chapters on the decline of the Federal party, the acquisition of Louisiana, the development of the judiciary, the struggle for neutral rights, Jackson and the Bank and Calhoun and Nullification, together with the editor's chapter on the Monroe Doctrine and Mr. Ford's contribution. The exigencies governing the author in their preparation account largely no doubt for the remarkable compression that characterizes the several studies; the style is concise, the narrative compact, and the discussion penetrating and rigorous. The solid worth of the author's contributions is shown by the infrequency of editorial corrections.